Did You Notice?

Project Learning Tree Activity #95

Program of Studies

Science:

- S-6-AC-1(Students will examine the interaction between science and technology.)
- S-6-AC-2 (recognize how science is used to understand changes in populations, issues related to resources, and changes in environments)
- S-7-AC-2 (describe the effects of science and technology (e.g., television, computers) on society)
- S-8-AC-2 ((Students will examine the interaction between science and technology.)
- S-8-AC-3 (recognize how science is used to understand changes in populations)

Social Studies:

- SS-P-H-1(Students will distinguish among past, present, and future, and describe change over time.)
- SS-4-H-5 (Students will recognize how lifestyles and conditions have changed over time in Kentucky.)
- SS-5-H-4 (trace change over time in the history of the United States and identify reasons for change)
- SS-6-H-1 (Students will examine how human and physical geography influence past decisions and events.)
- SS-6-H-2 (Students will analyze the influence of geographic factors on past decisions and events.)
- SS-6-H-3 (Students will evaluate past, current, and future issues of land use (e.g., preservation, development, modification) from geographic perspectives.)
- SS-6-G-1 (Students will examine patterns on Earth's surface, using geographic tools (e.g., maps, globes), to identify where things (e.g., people, places, landmarks) are, how they are arranged, and why they are in particular locations.)
- SS-6-G-2 (Students will analyze the physical and human characteristics of places and regions.)
- SS-7-G-1(Students will recognize the importance of physical environments (e.g., natural resources, natural disasters, natural barriers) in the settlement and development of early world civilizations.)
- SS-7-G-2 (Students will examine how technology influences modifications of the physical environment.)

Core Content

Science:

- SC-E-3.3.2 (The world has many different environments. Distinct environments support the lives of different types of organisms. When the environment changes, some plants and animals survive and reproduce, and others die or move to new locations.)
- SC-E-3.3.3 (All organisms, including humans, cause changes in the environment where they live. Some of these changes are detrimental to the organism or to other organisms; other changes are beneficial (e.g., dams built by beavers benefit some aquatic organisms but are detrimental to others)
- SC-M-3.4.2 (Extinction of a species occurs when the environment changes and the adaptive characteristics of a species are insufficient to allow its survival. Extinction of species is common; most of the species that have lived on Earth no longer exist)
- SC-M-3.5.4 (The number of organisms an ecosystem can support depends on the resources available and abiotic factors (e.g., quantity of light and water, range of temperatures, soil composition). Given adequate biotic and abiotic resources and no diseases or predators, populations (including humans) increase at rapid rates. Lack of resources and other factors, such as predation and climate, limit the growth of populations in specific niches in the ecosystem)
- SC-M-AC-2 (Describe the individual's roles and responsibilities in the following areas: changes in populations, resources and environments including ecological crises and environmental issues, natural hazards, science and technology in society, and personal and societal issues about risks and benefits.)
- SC-M-AC-3 (demonstrate the role science plays in everyday life: past, present, and future. Science is a human endeavor. Men and women of various social and ethnic backgrounds engage in activities of science (to include careers in science). Scientists formulate and test their explanations of nature using observations, experiments, and theoretical and mathematical models. It is part of scientific inquiry to evaluate the results of scientific investigations, experiments, observations, theoretical models, and the explanations proposed by other scientists.)
- SC-H-AC-1(apply scientific theory and conceptual understandings to solve problems of technological design and examine the interaction between science and technology.)
- SC-H-AC-2 (explore the impact of scientific knowledge and discoveries on personal and community health; recognize how science influences human population growth, use science to analyze the use of natural resources by an increasing human population; investigate how science can be used to solve environmental quality problems, use science to investigate natural and human-induced hazards; and analyze how science and technology are necessary but not sufficient for solving local, national, and global issues.)

Social Studies:

- SS-E-4.4.2 (People adapt to or modify the environment (e.g., produce food, build shelter, make clothing) to meet their needs.)
- SS-E-4.4.4 (People may have different perspectives concerning the use of land (e.g., building developments, cutting down rain forest for farming).)
- SS-M-4.4.4 (Individual perspectives impact the use of natural resources (e.g., watering lawns, planting gardens, recycling paper)